<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 21</td>
<td>Faculty/Staff retreat</td>
<td>We will tour the Kansas City Business Journal, Johnson County Community College and Muller Bressler Brown. We will have lunch at the Cheesecake Factory. The chartered bus will leave from the J-School promptly at 8 a.m. More information will follow.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aug. 23</td>
<td>Graduate student and GTA orientation and reception</td>
<td>Clarkson Gallery Graduate student orientation: 3 – 4:30 p.m. GTA orientation: 4:30 – 5 p.m. Reception: 5 – 6 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aug. 25</td>
<td>Hawk Week / J-School Welcome event for new students on the Stauffer-Flint Lawn</td>
<td>1 – 3 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sep. 13</td>
<td>Faculty Meeting</td>
<td>1:30 – 3 p.m. SF 206</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sep. 25</td>
<td>KSPA Fall Conference</td>
<td>Faculty: Contact Jeff Browne to participate as a presenter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 3-5</td>
<td>J-School Generations</td>
<td>Details TBA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 25</td>
<td>Faculty Meeting</td>
<td>1:30 – 3 p.m. SF 206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 13</td>
<td>Faculty Meeting</td>
<td>1:30 – 3 p.m. SF 206</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Spring 2014</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Jan. 31</td>
<td>Faculty Meeting</td>
<td>1:30 – 3 p.m. SF 206</td>
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<tr>
<td>Feb. 6-7</td>
<td>William Allen White Day Festivities</td>
<td>Stauffer-Flint, Union, Alumni Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar. 7</td>
<td>Faculty Meeting</td>
<td>1:30 – 3 p.m. SF 206</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 9</td>
<td>Faculty Meeting</td>
<td>1:30 – 3 p.m. SF 206</td>
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Faculty News:

Doug Ward led a workshop on project-based learning at the Hybrid Learning Consortium’s Summer Symposium in Kansas City, Mo., on June 22. Ward also participated in the Strategies for Educational Improvement conference on June 14 at the School of Education.

At the International Communication Association conference in London, Scott Reinardy presented two papers: "Boom or Bust? U.S. Television News Industry is Booming but Burnout Looms for Some," and "Assessing the Assessors: JMC Administrators Critique the Nine ACEJMC Standards." Both papers were peer-reviewed and accepted for presentation.

Jerry Crawford’s article, “African American Kansas High School Journalism Students: A possible loss of minority voices in the construct of media messages and advocacy in our democracy” was part of the Office of the Governor’s, Kansas African American Affairs Commission’s (KAAAC), “State of African Americans in Kansas 2013.” Crawford was asked to write about the equity of education in Kansas as part of the KAAAC’s “Equity Matters Project.” The publication is printed and distributed through the Kansas African American Affairs Commission and the Urban League of Kansas. Crawford’s article is on Page 38 (see end of MM to read Crawford’s article).

Student and Alumni News:

Lainie Decker has accepted a communications manager position with New Directions Behavioral Health starting July 1st.

Octagon has chosen Natalie Clifford for the 2013 Tom Murphy Fellowship.

Michelle Li joined WISC-TV Channel 3000 in Madison, WI.

Keena McClendon was named senior account manager with Adventure Advertising, LLC.

Christopher Hong and Ian Cummings won 2nd place in the profile category in the Kansas City Press club’s Heart of America award

Scholarships and Internships:

Washington Media Scholarships Foundation – 2013 Media Fellows Program Scholarships

The application period for our 2013 Media Fellows Program is now open. Interested students must submit a written proposal and letter of recommendation. Creativity is highly encouraged. Resumes and other materials that strengthen the application package are encouraged.

This scholarship award is for rising college juniors and seniors.

Submission deadline: Wednesday, July 17, 2013

Further details found on the Washington Media Scholars Foundation website.
African American Kansas High School Journalism Students: A possible loss of minority voices in the construct of media messages and advocacy in our democracy

Jerry Crawford II, Ph.D.

In 1968, President Lyndon Johnson, in reaction to the struggles, strife and social-racial unrest of the summer of 1967, established a committee to examine and analyze these events. The country was shocked and nervous about the things that were happening in the large urban centers of America.

The 11-member 1968 National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders (better known as the Kerner Report) determined that America was “moving toward two societies, one black and one white – separate and unequal.”

The Kerner Report, in describing the disorders in these cities, surmised, “The civil disorders of 1967 involved Negroes acting against local symbols of white American society, authority and property in Negro neighborhoods- rather than against white persons.” The report goes on to point out, “The typical rioter was a teenager or young adult, a lifelong resident of the city in which he rioted, a high school dropout; he was, nevertheless, somewhat better educated than his non-rioting neighbor, and was usually underemployed or employed in a menial job. Although informed about politics, highly distrustful of the political system.”

The Kerner Report brought into the American lexicon, the idea of the Digital Divide. This digital divide was about the information and news coverage that was prevalent in America during that time. Many social science researchers have looked at the digital divide as purely a racial/socio-economic issue. Simply stated, those that have the economic means by which to access information and education, have the best chances of succeeding in America.

Access to media information and constructs, a specific voice in the media, is needed for young African Americans. Media images and portrayals in the media help to shape the thoughts and hopes of generations. One of the best ways to combat historically negative stereotypical imaging is to have African Americans involved in media message development.

Kansas does not resemble the cities of Detroit or Oakland in the 1960s. However, the same problems still exist in the lack of education that addresses the media effects and images that dominate the construct of young African Americans.

There is paucity of African American high school students in Kansas enrolling in journalism and mass communications programs in Kansas’s colleges and universities. This could be due to the lack of journalism and media courses that are situated in Kansas’
high schools. Is there a lack of equitable courses of journalism courses in predominantly minority high schools than in more affluent majority populated high schools in the state?

Funding for journalism programs throughout the state is in danger of being diminished in 2013. The Kansas State Department of Education has voted to end the vocational dollars from the state, to public schools, during the 2012-13 school year. The decision by the state stems from legislators’ conclusions that the career does not meet the new vocational criteria.

Urban and rural schools will predictably suffer from the lack of funds. These schools, overwhelmingly, have African American students. The journalism courses will disappear - will the voices of African Americans do the same?

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Dr. Jerry Crawford II is an assistant professor at the University of Kansas’ William Allen White School of Journalism and Mass Communications. He earned a Ph.D. in mass communications & media studies from Howard University. The focus of his dissertation was journalism education and governance at Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs).

Dr. Crawford has over 25 years of media management experience in newspapers and broadcast radio and television. As an assistant professor at KU, Dr. Crawford teaches research, broadcast reporting and producing, ethics and documentary. He has been in his current tenure track position since 2009 after leaving Howard University.

He is currently researching the accreditation of colleges and universities with journalism programs and Kansas high schools and African American student participation.

Expanding African American Participation in Kansas Higher Education

Dr. Myra Gordon

Introduction

The best part of my job as chief diversity officer at Kansas State University is working every day with and on behalf of multicultural and otherwise diverse students. Their youth and talent, their rich cultural traditions, their bravery and ambitions – all combine to make them compellingly attractive, creative, funny, and vibrant. It is such a privilege to recruit these students to the university, to seriously work with them during their four - to six-year stay, and to see them graduate and be successful. Truly, to know them is to love them.

At this writing, Kansas State University has more African American students than any other four-year school in the KBOR system. This is no accident. Over the last 10 years, we have been transforming ourselves into the university of choice for multicultural students – an intentional, sometimes painful, but ultimately rewarding process of institutional change. In the fall 2012, the university’s accrediting body, the Higher Learning Commission, found diversity efforts at K-State to be “…most commendable.” No doubt, diversity and inclusive excellence will continue to evolve as our president, Kirk Schulz, leads the university in realizing the goals of Vision 2025.

The Gauntlet of Barriers

It is amazing that any African American student survives the gauntlet of barriers which conspire to limit his or her best life chances. These barriers include: (1) family poverty and dysfunction; (2) community toxicity; (3) broken schools; (4) the negative influences of contemporary youth culture; and (5) ineffective governmental strategies for addressing low-performing schools, protracted unemployment, and disproportionate African American incarceration.

More than a third of African American children in Kansas are born into low-income, poverty-stricken families. Overall, Black families experience twice the unemployment rate of white families and thus, find themselves constantly struggling to meet basic needs. There is little to no money for enrichment activities, hobbies, travel, and/or pre-school enrollment. The thought of saving for college is non-existent or ludicrous, at best. With nearly three-quarters of Black children in Kansas being born into single-parent households, risk abound from birth, if not before. In many of these families, there is more risk of trauma, violence,